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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

Purposely Published for Propaganda.

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., October 14, 1905.

WHOLE
NUMBER
376

What Graft Exposures Mean

By Victor L. Berger.

WE hear a great deal now-a-days about graft and graft investigations.

We all know about the investigations in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis and more recently in our own dear Milwaukee. We are absolutely convinced that other cities are no better—that the magnitude of the graft depends upon the size of the city and upon being found out. If some cities seemingly got more than their share, it is due simply to the fact that they are found out more than the others. We also know that there is no little graft in the state and national business. Vide: graft in the postal department, the navy department, the war department, the department of the interior (the land graft) and even the graft in the attorney general's department.

Nor is this all. With all this public graft—or rather graft in public business—there seems to be no end to the graft in private business. The country at large is astonished and shocked at the exposure of the life insurance companies. And we could go further and say that there is undoubtedly a tremendous amount of graft in the railroad business, and even the department stores. We could say that the heads of the departments in the big stores are "on the make" continually—that the buyers for the large stores are themselves continually bought.

Therefore it is absolutely wrong and unjust to say that the graft in public life is worse than the graft in private business. Or that the morals of our public life are worse than the morals in private business affairs.

It is true for instance that vice-president Fairbanks, secretary of the treasury Shaw and a score of United States senators, all men of considerable wealth, apportion salaries to sons and nephews.

But this is petty graft compared with the same evil of nepotism in the insurance companies of New York. More than two millions and a half in commissions has been paid within a few years to the son and the son-in-law of the president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, seemingly for no other reason than that they are the near relatives of the president, McCardy, who himself receives a salary of \$150,000 per annum. In the same way members of the family of president McCall of the New York Life have been enjoying the luxuries of millionaires. And we all know how vice-president James Hazen Hyde and president Alexander of the Equitable considered that institution simply a Jersey cow to be milked exclusively by them and their nearest relatives. And the investigations of the asphalt trust, of Schwab's ship-building trust, of the steel trust show very much the same condition of affairs all around. It shows that graft is permeating our society and that graft is really the system of all the systems. It is therefore very unjust to raise such a "holler" about the graft in our city affairs and say nothing about the graft in private business.

It is also nonsensical to claim that graft is a specific American institution. It is not. Graft in monarchical countries is fully as bad. I will admit though that in Germany—where graft in public business if found out is punished twice as hard as graft in private life, and where there is a remnant of the old feudal loyalty to the king combined with a modern sense of duty (Pflichtgefühl)—that there may be less graft in some circles. Yet there is a great deal of nepotism. The minor offices are filled with nephews, uncles and cousins of the influential men, and there is a great deal of graft that is simply covered up in order not to disgrace "great men."

There is graft from one end of the world to the other and it is by no means characteristic of our democracy. It is rather a redeeming feature of the democracy that one can discuss it publicly, while it is characteristic of monarchies to conceal and excuse it. Probably there are no countries in the world where there is more graft than in Russia and China. Yet, if any one were to talk about graft in China he would risk his head. And in Russia he might suddenly find himself a denizen of eastern Siberia.

Graft is not a modern or even a capitalist idea. We find the story of graft chiselled into the stones of the pyramids of old Egypt. The same pages of history that tell of the fame of Athens and of the heroism of Sparta tell us of stealing and of graft there. The graft in old Rome was so tremendous that when the republic went down and the empire was established, about 1,200 families virtually owned the civilized world. Surely, graft did not get any less under the shameless regime of the absolute emperors who made gods of themselves and consuls of their horses and asses. Furthermore the institutions of the middle ages were based upon graft. A man could own and hold only as much as he could defend by the sheer force of his fists or the fists of his retainers. And as for the Roman Catholic church, it simply grafted all it could. So much so that several of the best kings of France and England had to take back by force from the church some of the wealth of the people. The reformation was more of an economic revolution to get possession of the wealth of the church, which amounted in some countries to two-thirds of the wealth of the nation, than it was a church reformation.

And, to come nearer to our time, there was never any more graft in France than in the epoch of the Bourbons and in Germany in the period of the unbridled power of the rulers. The story of the honesty in the so-called "good old times" is a fable. The "good old times" were bad old times in this respect as in every other.

Nor did the great French revolution stop graft and grafting. While the heads of the Royalists and aristocrats were flying into the dust right and left, Chabot, Fabre d'Eglantine and others were making millions through graft. Their heads went also, but the guillotine seemed to have lost its terrors, whenever and wherever graft could be made out of speculation with the paper money of the revolution.

There was no little graft in our own revolutionary war, as any one who reads the memoirs of those days can find out. Many of the "old sires" of the "dames" and of the "daughters" and of the "sons of the revolution" were such shameless grafters that had they lived to-day they would unquestionably spend their time in Sing Sing, Joliet, Waukegan or Leavenworth, Kan.

So we have no reason to despair about our own grafters. The world is not getting worse—it is getting better. And the graft investigation in Milwaukee, the graft exposures in other cities, the outcry against the life insurance companies, etc., are not signs that we are disappearing in a morass. On the contrary, it is a sign that business matters and business morals that passed unchallenged just right even a generation ago are today considered criminal.

Of course modern capitalism has its debauches. And since modern capitalism works with infinitely larger means than did the ruling class of any previous time, these debauches appear to be so extremely great. But to anybody who knows history it is clear that things were a great deal worse in the past. And besides, there was no publicity, no free press in the past. As long as we have the free press and publicity we need not fear corruption.

Yet it is our duty as Social-Democrats to sharpen the conscience of the people and to open up the vista of a civilization where corruption will be infinitely less and graft will disappear. Not because we will have angels, but because it will not pay a man to look out for himself only; in order to help himself he will have to help the collectivity. Conditions will force altruism (the multiplied egoism of all) into the place of personal egoism.

And we will have no angels under Socialism either. Surely not if we are to judge from some of the elements that we have in our party now. But men are the outcome of conditions. It is the conditions that will make graft impossible under Socialism.

It has gotten so bad that our enemies are afraid to tell what they feel about us out loud for fear the man they talk to is also a Socialist.

There's a mighty good lot of Socialist propaganda literature available for proselyting work just now, a plethora where the movement in its struggling days had a poverty. It must be put to service to the utmost. To work! To work!

The Socialist municipal council of San Remo, Italy, has refused to receive the Italian fleet or have anything to do with a government that could be guilty of such outrages as have recently occurred in Sicily. As the Socialists control 30 cities in Italy, they could make it awkward for the Italian government.

Franklin observed that "if we do not hang together, we will hang separate." That fits the case of the modern wage worker to a T. Alone he is worse than powerless, and is quite likely to go down in the struggle. United he is all-powerful and it is his only way of industrial salvation. If the workers do not hang together they stand a good chance of dangling individually at the capitalistic rope end.

Debs continues to draw crush audiences everywhere he lectures. He "jars loose" more enslaved minds than any other platform orator now before the public. It shows the power of a bright intellect that has behind it a progressive idea.

Well, the HERALD'S three months' subscription contest is over and we can give you the names of the winners of the prizes. The contest attracted a great many persons and the activity it called forth was not confined to any one section of the country. Hitherto the Milwaukee comrades have taken the lead in such work, but in this instance they were distanced for the three big prizes by Socialists in other parts of the United States. The sewing machine, and, by the way, it is one of the finest ever built and elegantly appointed, went to Comrade M. M. Goebel of Newark, N. J. Comrade T. Troxel of Berlin, N. Y., secured the bicycle—a fine wheel and beautiful to look upon, and Comrade R. K. Millard of Cripple Creek, Colo., secured the Edison Standard phonograph and all its "trimmings." Of the one hundred and twenty-two contestants over sixty-five secured book premiums.

"The Socialists are getting a lot of free advertising," says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, dubiously, in commenting on the police attack on a Socialist street meeting in its city a week ago.

There are men despondently throwing their lives away every day by suicide who should instead throw their lives into the balance for Socialism and get new life and purpose in helping on our propaganda for a world fit to live in.

A great many things that today bear the stamp of respectability under the capitalist system will in the next higher stage of society be looked on as abominations.

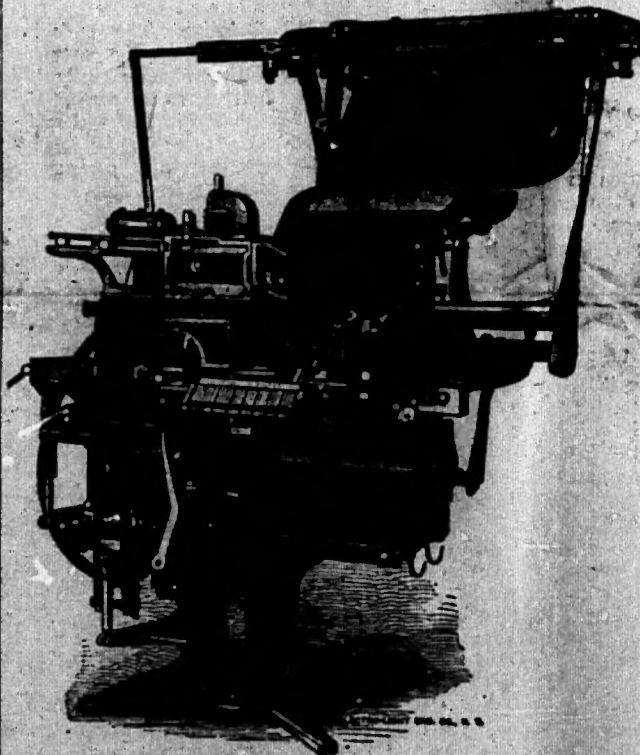
Today the sharp practice called shrewdness is looked on as a worthy accomplishment and one that marks its possessor as being a little better than other men.

In the tomorrow it will be looked upon for just what it is, preying upon fellow humans by outwitting them.

At one time piracy was regarded as a mark of superiority. Solon, we are told, actually maintained a college of pirates at Athens, just as now we have men who teach the arts of speculation.

Work that Counts! Have YOU Enlisted?

As we are clicking off these lines on our Oliver, a glance out of the sanctum window shows us a gang of workmen tearing down the brick wall of the old building that must make way for the new "printery" for the HERALD. They are working with crowbars and the sound of every stroke and thrust seems to suggest the bigger tearing down and building up which will come to the world with the advance of our globe sweeping movement.



More silent and yet still more potent are the strokes and thrusts of another set of workmen—the advance guard of the great constructive proletarian army—represented in the donation list below. A fine increase it shows over last week, an increase of over one hundred dollars! When things move at that gait, the enemy will be soon on the run.

We are at the front in the great battle and we are fighting in better spirit from the fact that our call for reinforcements is meeting with a rapid response. It gives us added confidence, and more snap and ginger. We have a consciousness of strength, for back of us is a mighty host. Distance cannot keep them out of the battle—they are fighting through us.

La Fargue, in his book, *The Evolution of Property*, quotes Caesar to the effect that the Senei, the most warlike and most powerful of the Germanic tribes, annually sent forth to combat a hundred men from a hundred cantons. The men who stayed at home maintained the men engaged in the expedition, tilling the soil and providing the fighters with sustenance. The following year it was the combatants who tilled the soil, and the others who went into the fight. In this way the fields were always cultivated and the tribe kept up its prestige as formidable combatants. We can see some parallels between this account and the law of interdependence that obtains in the Socialist movement. Always behind the fighters are those who give them strength and who in their turn will be found on the fighting line when occasion warrants, being then helped in turn by the others.

There is one particular in which the parallel ceases. In the present fight those on the ground are at one with those at a distance in providing the means whereby our fortifications are to be thrown up. Now, comrades, one and all, take an inspiration from the list below. YOU want to be in on this—you want to have a finger in the capture of the first big American city for Socialism! Send in your mite at once—drop a coin in the slot and see the fight begin!

Printing Plant Fund.

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Hall Caine Declares for Socialist Program

Hall Caine, the great novelist, is visiting this country, and is starting the good people by openly talking Socialistic. It used to worry the so-called good people quite a little that William Dean Howells avowed himself a Socialist and when he even wrote a Socialist novel (*A Traveler from Altruria*) and again when it was stated that Marion Crawford and Julian Hawthorne and others could be classed as believers in a reconstruction of society, their annoyance was hard to conceal. It tended to break down the effect of the scare editorials which the capitalistic editors set before their readers to warn them against the red spectre.

Apparently, Hall Caine cares nothing for their feelings. Big fortunes, he says, have resulted in the creation of classes in America. "Wealth, enormous wealth, does that. The enormously wealthy class begins to believe that it is a favored class. Its scions believe (like the imperial line of kings) that a sort of blue blood flows through their veins."

"Thus there has sprung up in your country a new class that looks down upon those not possessing wealth and that judges man and his worth by the money standard only. 'No man ever created great wealth by his own individual efforts. That is a cardinal doctrine of universal application, I think. The first generation of great wealth possessors usually realize it, and after having amassed their millions, they sometimes desire to recognize the principle in their use of their wealth. The result is that great gifts are made to universities, for the establishment of libraries. This you might say, was wealth conscience, or perhaps it might be called wealth remorse."

"But the first possessors of this wealth are often men of great intelligence, men of broad views, who have a wide grasp of life, and though sometimes selfish, they know they do not practice their responsibilities. They live modestly, usually, and are quiet and unassuming."

"It is with the second generation that the irresponsibility of wealth is too often accentuated. There we see the vulgar display of wealth—a vulgar display that is continually flaunted in our eyes, and a vulgarity that creates class prejudice and inflames it."

"Wealth has in other ways a corruptive influence on its owners, and thus the saying of Christ that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven is not without foundation."

"This remedy, then, is—'A complete control by the government of all those great financial plants, of all those great manufacturing plants, of all the railroads, the telegraphs—everything that produces that wealth for which the rich men of your country have become famous the world over."

"You see how the value of land is increased. It is the direct result of the combined efforts of the people. Land, therefore, should belong to the people, not to the individual."

"It is the same with oil. It is the same with steel. It is the same with other things that produce great wealth. They all belong to the people, and they should be controlled by the people. They are not like an invention that a man creates himself."

"You are a Socialist, then, Mr. Caine?"

He nodded and said: "Socialism is an aspiration, not a system; but I am a Socialist in what one perhaps might call the higher plane of Socialism."

Elections for the second chamber of the Riksdag in Sweden have just been concluded. The "paramount issue" before the electors was the extension of the franchise and the adoption of proportional representation. The cable dispatches state that the result of the election will cause a deadlock in the Riksdag. The Socialists succeeded in winning fourteen seats, which is a gain of ten.

They have uncovered a banker's rascality in Peoria, Ill., and among other things found that he had as superintendent of the schools padded the teachers' payroll with fictitious names and the names of teachers who were dead, and thus was able to add to his thievings so as to bring up the total to \$150,000. It takes our "leading business men" to do business, all right.

Those rascally-minded individuals who tried to make it appear that the Socialists were enemies of the home, because they insist that woman should be free economically and not forced to sell herself for bread or a home, are welcome to all the satisfaction they can get out of a contemplation of the home "protecting" work of the capitalist system.

Everything under capitalism has been reduced to a commercial basis, and marriage has not escaped this fell influence.

A London physician says that fewer people go insane now-a-days over love affairs. "At the present time," he says, "there is not so much sentiment as there used to be. I do not really think, except in the cases of the silly attachments of boys and girls, that there is much real love now-a-days. Matrimonial matters are regarded more rationally. Blind unreasoning devotion is a thing almost of the past."

In other words, capitalism has banished the majority of love matches as standing in the way of its business affairs.

Marriage has become itself a sort of business agreement.

Capitalism has no time for sentiment, either for itself, or for those it forces into its tread mills for its own aggrandizement.

The official figures for the fatalities of the Japanese army in their late war are given out as follows: Killed 46,180, died of wounds 10,970, died of disease 15,300—a grim total of 72,450.

During the Summer the police chiefs of the country met in their annual convention, at Cincinnati, and decided among other things to make a concerted attack on Socialist street meetings.

The game hasn't panned out very well, however.

At almost every point where the Socialists have gone into the courts the chiefs have been humiliated. A recent editorial in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* starts off as follows: "One of the first results of the recent action of the authorities in preventing an open-air Socialist meeting in St. Louis is already to be seen. There has been held in Concordia Turner hall a Socialist meeting larger by far than any similar meeting ever held in this city. The meeting assumed the proportions of a well advertised demonstration of one of the great political parties. And the elements of which it was composed in large part were such as to give it character and dignity. Men of property, influence and business standing, who have not hitherto identified themselves in any public way with the Socialist movement, were in the audience. The banners, pictures and designs wrecked by the police at the time of the recent attack on Twelfth street were displayed upon the stage and exploited as so many wounds sustained by free speech at the hands of a Democratic administration of the city government. The meeting was made the occasion of a vigorous propaganda of Socialistic doctrines" etc. etc.—almost to the length of a column, and ending up with a wail to the effect that the conduct of the authorities has given Socialism "a standing in St. Louis it never had before."

The convention of chiefs did well, very well. It might even be in order for the Socialists of this country to confer upon them an acknowledgment as auxiliary agitators for our movement!

An Inlook for the Editor of the "Outlook"

ALLAN L. BENSON WRITES A LETTER SHOWING THE MAGAZINE EDITOR WHAT SOCIALISM REALLY IS, BUT IT IS REFUSED PUBLICATION.

[The following letter was sent to the editor of *The Outlook*, in reply to an editorial in that magazine, containing statements giving a false view of Socialism and the nature of which the letter shows. The letter was returned to Comrade Benson, with an explanation that it was too long to be available. Rather than do injustice to his subject, Comrade Benson decided not to attempt a condensation but has permitted us to print it in its original shape.]

A number of years ago, I read in the Chicago Record-Herald an interview with Dr. Lyman Abbott in which the doctor was quoted as having said that "Nothing could stop the progress of Socialism and nothing ought to stop it." Whether Dr. Abbott ever made this exact remark, I have no means of knowing. But I do know that as a result of the statement attributed to him, I began the study of Socialism and became a Socialist.

I feel, therefore, that *The Outlook* should bear with me while I enter a mild protest against some of the statements of alleged fact as well as against some of the conclusions in the editorial published in *The Outlook* on September 2, entitled "The Moralization of Property." The general tone of the editorial was so excellent that it may appear unkind to call attention to some of its statements of alleged fact which appear to me to be at least

misleading, or to dissent from some of the conclusions drawn from what I conceive to be these erroneous statements of facts. Yet the statements are so vital to what I consider to be the fundamentals of a great economic truth that I can not refrain from calling attention to them for the purpose of setting you right, if you be in the wrong, or of having you set me right, if it be I who is in error.

In the editorial mentioned, *The Outlook* says: "There is a school of Socialists whose motto is that 'property is robbery' and whose purpose is to abolish it."

This statement, shocking as it must have been to all Socialist ears, would have been less shocking if it had been used by any publication that is less careful with its facts than *The Outlook* is well known to be. It might have been explained, for instance, on the theory that the writer of the editorial had confused Proudhon's famous statement that "property is theft," with the beliefs of this alleged "school of Socialists." Another possible explanation would be that the writer had arbitrarily branded as "Socialists," this "certain school" whose motto is that "property is theft" in the same manner that other careless speakers and writers arbitrarily bestow the term upon those whom it fails to describe.

But the necessity for resorting to either of these possible explanations is brushed away by a subsequent paragraph in the editorial in which the writer says that, "To recognize this morally limited ownership of 'our own' is the prime requisite for the moralization of wealth which Christian Socialists like Maurice and Kingsley oppose to the demand of the 'Reds' for its abolition or distribution."

Assuming that the writer is as familiar with his subject as he seems to be, his use of the word "reds" seems to settle the matter as to what "school" of Socialists he charges with the belief that "property is theft." The emblem of the International Socialist party of the world is red, and by many, its members are called "reds." There are 3,000,000 "reds" in Germany; 400,000 in the United States who voted at the presidential election last fall, nearly 70,000 in Illinois, while every third voter in Milwaukee votes "red." Wherever members of the International Socialist party of the world are to be found, there will also be found red buttons and red banners, all emblematic of the peaceful revolution in industrial and economic conditions that these men who are called "reds" are trying to bring about. And since it is to the International party—millions strong in the world—to which the flaming, historic color of revolution has been applied by others and accepted by the party itself, the conclusion seems justified that the writer in *The Outlook* meant the International Socialist party when he said that a certain school of Socialists believed that "property is theft" and that property should be destroyed. Because, if he

had meant any smaller "school" who might call themselves Socialists, he would hardly have used the appellation that is given to and accepted by millions of members of this great party, throughout the world.

Now here is where I wish to make my protest. If the writer in *The Outlook* intended his readers to understand that the members of the International Socialist party believe that "property is theft" and that it ought to be "abolished," he did a grave injustice to those whom he wished to enlighten, as well as to those millions throughout the world who are laboring to lighten the burdens of bending backs, with a zeal that is only equalled by their self-sacrifices. Because, if there be anything in the world in which these same "reds" believe, it is that the growth of private property not only should be encouraged but made more easy of accomplishment. In fact, the whole complaint of these "reds" against existing social and economic conditions is that they make possible the accumulation of so little private property. The average American citizen owns no "property" except the clothes on his back and the few old chairs and other bits of furniture that he has in his home. The census reports for 1900 show that 53.5 per cent of the American families rent the houses in which they live, while only 31.8 per cent of the families occupy homes that are wholly paid for. If a tree is to be known by its fruits, I should say that it is more likely to be the capitalist than the "reds" who believe in the destruction of the right to hold private property. Socialists merely object to the private ownership of capital, or that part of wealth which is used by the holder to acquire more wealth, which is quite another thing from believing that "property is theft" or that it should be "abolished."

Of course, if the writer in *The Outlook* had all of these indisputable facts in mind when he wrote the editorial in question, he merely erred, as I see it, in being less specific in his statements. If he wished to denigrate as "reds" a small body of men who may perhaps call themselves Socialists, he should have said so, in my opinion, instead of making his statement in such a way that many of his readers might misunderstand. As a matter of fact, it is misleading, for all practical purposes to apply the name of "Socialist" to anybody who cannot express the cardinal doctrine of his belief in the statement that he stands for the public ownership of capital and private ownership of all property that is not used as capital. This is the test of Socialism.

Passing from the realm of facts to that of opinion, I must differ from you in the belief that relief from present admittedly unjust conditions lies rather in the "moralization of property" than in what might be called the "moralization of capital." I can readily understand that something very nearly approaching exact justice would be reached if the capitalists, foregoing interest, rent and profit, would take for themselves only reasonable wages of superintendence and divide the rest of the products of their plants among the workers who created the products and the society that made it possible for the workers to do the work. But seriously to expect relief from such a source seems to me to be reversing the order of human experience. If I have read aright, wrongs have usually been righted by the actions of the victims in wresting justice from those who would withhold it. That has been true up to this time at least, possibly for the reason that those who, to descend to the vernacular, have a "good thing" are loath to give it up. And while it is at least theoretically possible that the moral force of the world might be so concentrated upon generation after generation of Rockefellers that eventually they would permit their property to become "moralized," it appears to me that there is a shorter and better method to accomplish economic justice among men. Under existing conditions, most men are without capital. No man without capital can labor to produce the things necessary to life without using the capital of another. In other words, a few men own all the jobs. No man can get a job—the chance to work and make a living—without making terms with a capitalist. Making terms with a capitalist means agreeing how much of the worker's product shall be given to the worker in the form of wages, and how much shall be retained by the capitalist in the form of profits for the use of his tools—his capital.

The right to live is supposed to be sacred. Socialists believe the right to create with one's labor those things without which life cannot be maintained, is just as sacred as the right to live itself. No one is yet cringing enough to believe he should ask permission from some capitalist to draw the breath of life, yet nearly all who are not Socialists seem to believe it is entirely proper that we should go to capitalists and get permission to apply our labor to the earth and its products to create those things without which no one can long draw the breath of life.

The remedy of Socialism seems to me to be rational and just. Simply wrest from capitalism the right of every man to labor and create the

necessaries of life by taking from capitalism the power by which it now confiscates part of the product of labor.

This power lies in the ownership by a few of the land and tools with which all must work or starve. In other words, let the government hold the title to all these things and charge nobody a profit for their use. Perhaps this, as *The Outlook* says, would be to "burn the house to drive

out the rats." But I believe if my house were full of rats I would use force—even fire, if necessary—to drive them out. At any rate, I do not think I should be optimistic enough calmly to sit down and wait until such time as the force of my moral powers should develop within the rats such an overwhelming consciousness of their rudeness in intruding that they would slink away into the night.

Our Passing Opportunity!

The events of the past nine months in this country have prepared for the Socialist movement an unparalleled opportunity. The memory of the great coal strike, the bloody scenes in Colorado are still fresh in mind. Lawson writes a terrific arraignment of the whole capitalist system in general and of Wall Street and the life insurance companies in particular in one of the most widely read series of magazine articles ever written on these lines. Charles Russell follows immediately with the startling story of the meat trust, in many ways even a more effective expose than Lawson's articles. Lincoln Steffens has shown up the terrible effect of capitalism upon our American cities and Ida M. Tarbell has published an unsparring delineation of the character of our greatest American capitalist in which, without apology, the cruelty, the cold, calculating brutality of this final product of our wanton commercialism is set forth in its true light.

Collier's series of cartoons depicting the brutal greed of our financiers have been quite effective, coming as they did in a great illustrated weekly. And now comes the exposure of the vast contribution of \$48,000 in

ganda, the right program and the proper leadership to crystallize into Socialist victories.

But this situation requires wisdom and strength upon our part if we are to seize the opportunities. It must be a constructive movement. Mere utopian or theoretical discussion will not suffice for this situation. It may be theoretically nice and exact, but it must be practical, it must grapple the next immediate problem of the needs of the people. It must point out the way and lead us upon the rational steps upward into an evolutionary, constructive Socialism.

To this end the Socialists of America ought to move on beyond the theoretical, doctrinaire stage of discussion; ought to rise above factional fights inspired by ambitious adventurers; ought to insist upon having its officials, state and national, desist from constant heresy hunting and disruptive tactics and get down to business.

It will not do for our officials to waste their own time and the hard earned money of the self sacrificing comrades, in instituting or encouraging fight. And what is more, it will not do to allow our ambitious officials to overstep the bounds of their authority and interfere in the affairs of the state movements and thus divert and exhaust their resources and energies in needless wrangles over trifles.

Let us be assured that this splendid opportunity that now confronts us will not linger long. If the Socialist party of America does not seize it, measure up to it, and make good use of it—some other party will. The people will not wait forever for us to settle matters of tactics and discipline. Thousands inside as well as outside the party are this day asking whether really the Socialist party has the sense, the unity, the leadership that will make it worth while to undertake to find relief through this party; or whether it better be through some other.

Comrades, this is the hour of judgment for the Socialist party. Not that the judgment is yours or mine; but that the inexorable logic of economic and social forces are upon us. If we move with the current of unfolding economic forces we shall pass the judgment. If not, we fail; and a better than we will surely arise to take the opportunity we have missed.

We must have, therefore, a sane, a constructive, a united and a disciplined Socialist party. Let us be up and at it before it is too late.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

Carl D. Thompson.

Do You See the Point?

A comparative study of the statistics of this country will show how great labor's share in the product has been and what it now is. Although the amount of wealth is constantly increasing, as will be seen from the following, taken from the statistics compiled by the government, it will also be seen how rapidly labor's share is decreasing:

In 1850 the wealth of the nation was \$8,000,000,000. The producers' share was 62½ per cent; non-producers' share, 37½ per cent.

In 1860 the wealth increased to \$16,000,000,000. The producers' share fell to 43½ per cent; non-producers' increased to 56½ per cent.

In 1870 the wealth was \$30,000,000,000; producers' share was 43.2-3 per cent; non-producers' increased to 56½ per cent.

In 1880 the wealth increased to \$48,000,000,000. The producers' share went down to 24 per cent, while the non-producers' share increased to 76 per cent.

In 1890 the wealth was further increased to \$61,000,000,000. The producers' share fell to 17 per cent; the non-producers' share increased to 83 per cent.

The greater the amount of wealth production increased, the greater was also the corresponding decrease of the producers' share in that wealth. —E.

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What Shall We do With Our Yankee Lawyers!!

THEY HAVE BECOME THE ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE AND THE BULWARK OF CROOKED CAPITALISM.

(Samuel E. Moffett in Collier's.)

Some time ago I contributed a few casual observations upon "Lawyers as Public Enemies." I called attention to the fact that the chief bulwark of corruption in our government was the existence of a class of intellectual condottieri willing to sell their brains to the highest bidder, even though the work required by that bidder should be the robbery of the public and the debauching of its servants. Among other things I observed: "Formerly the very liberal code of legal ethics drew the line at complicity in the commission of a crime. The lawyer might become an accomplice after the fact, but not before it. He could help a thief to keep out of jail, but he could not directly help him to pick a pocket. * * * The modern Captain of Criminal Industry robs the public instead of an individual, and he takes every step under the advice of his attorney." In a little supplementary discussion I added: "And the worst of it is that when a corporation hires a man as a lawyer, it hires him as a citizen as well."

For some reason these remarks gave offense to a few lawyers. One of them stopped his paper. Others wrote letters politely explaining the theory of legal ethics, with which they assumed me to be unfamiliar. According to one of these explanations:

When a lawyer publishes an opinion on a matter of public interest without suggesting that he represents clients in so doing, he is presumed to speak as a citizen merely, and as an expert on the legal side of the question. Speaking thus, the profession would regard it as dishonorable and contrary to legal ethics for a lawyer to publish aught but his honest, individual and candid views of the law of the case.

"Under the law the attorney has no more right than any other class to advise, assist or procure a person to commit a crime.

"If he does so, he is subject to criminal prosecution—as any other

citizen would be—and his profession would not uphold him in such conduct."

Recent events have put these beautiful theories to the test. In Philadelphia certain notorious robbers prepared to commit a crime of unexampled magnitude. They arranged to steal public property worth at least \$100,000,000 and probably very much more, and to bind three generations of their fellow citizens to the payment of extortionate prices for one of the necessities of life. This crime, which was only the latest and worst of a long series of similar thefts, was planned in all its details by some of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia, just as its predecessors had been. When the patient city revolted against this crowning outrage, and the spark of civic virtue glimmered even on the Stock Exchange, the Philadelphia bar remained the last stronghold of the beleaguered ring. Mayor Weaver and the Committee of Seventy had to draw upon New York for counsel, because most of the legal talent of Philadelphia was either in the pay of the public enemies OR HOPED TO BE!

Incidentally, it is of interest to note that the leading New York counsel on the side of honesty and the leading Philadelphia counsel on the side of dishonesty had been associated just before in the Northern Securities litigation. Retaining fees made them allies in one case and adversaries in the other.

When it looked as if the people of Philadelphia were in a fair way to save their property from the robbers, "the best lawyers in town"—I quote a typical New York press dispatch—"were started to work trying up the revolution in a legal tangle." It was "a brilliant exhibit of counsel fighting for the life and perpetuation of the political machine which the late Matthew Stanley Quay made the most powerful in the United States."

The mayor removed the officials whose power had been used to bribe or intimidate councils into voting for the steal. Thereupon an able attorney

promptly procured an injunction the purpose of which was to cause a delay that would enable the thieves to get away with their plunder before the hands of the owners of the property could be untied. When this failed, the beaten plotters had one last hope. As Mr. Paine said in last week's Collier's, "a cloud of lawyers fluttered to them, and out of the war councils was evolved a desperate scheme to impeach the mayor."

How do the apologists of legal ethics explain these incidents? If the attorney has no more right than any other class to advise, assist, or procure a person to commit a crime, and "his profession would not uphold him in such conduct," why have not steps been taken for the disarmament of the attorneys who advised, assisted, and procured the attempted theft of the Philadelphia gas works? In the lists of the Committees of Seventy and of Nine, of the orators at the town meetings, and of the thousands of citizens who united to restore the parity of their government and preserve the birthright of their children, you will find no name of a United Gas Improvement Company attorney. Does not that confirm the assertion that "when a corporation hires a man as a lawyer it hires him as a citizen as well?"

No newspaper in Philadelphia, except one despised organ of the gang, was an accomplice in the attempted betrayal of the city, and even that one tool of the criminals gave them only a half-hearted support. No minister put his influence at their service, or could have done so without branding himself with infamy. But when the ablest lawyers in the city sold themselves not merely to protect the bandits from punishment, but to help them to commit their crimes, nobody was surprised and nobody expected to see those lawyers incur any professional penalties.

There were similar experiences in New York about the same time. All through the late session of the legislature of that state the people had to sleep on their arms to prevent the theft of Niagara Falls. The corporation that planned that crime had its attorney among the lawmakers, engineering an attempt to rob the people who paid him a salary as their representative. In the same legislature the attorneys of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, on and off the floor, blocked the effort to give the consumers cheaper gas by methods that are believed to have made a number of the legislators financially independent.

The situation naturally recalls that classic colloquy of Mr. Steffens:

"I asked one of Folk's confessed bootleggers, once, whether, if he had it all to do over again, he would bootleg again."

"Yes," he answered thoughtfully, "but I would study law."

"Why?" I asked.

"So as I could take fees instead of bribes," he said without humor.

STUDENT'S CORNER.

* * * Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible, and on only one side of the paper.



A Question in Marx.

Sanial's Rejoinder to Ashplant, II. (Continued.)

Armed with the historic and economic weapons supplied by Marx, Lassalle initiated in Germany the first movement truly Socialist, equally free from the vagaries of Utopian "intellectuals" and from the tenets of capitalist economists; that is, a movement of fully class-conscious and economically enlightened working people. (Of the subsequent quarrel between the "Lassallians" and the "Marxists" it were needless to speak here, except to state that no fundamental principle and even no serious difference of opinion in tactical matters were involved, as was amply shown by their final amalgamations.)

In France, where the Utopians had been teaching Socialism not only in their own country, but abroad for over half a century; where the Saint Simonian Auguste Comte had preceded Marx in the materialistic conception of history (just as Lamarck preceded Darwin in the theory of evolution); but where the fundamental conception of Economic Value had all that time been utterly wanting, the movement remained puny, chaotic and impotent until Jules Guesde and his few pupils formed the French Labor Party (P. O. F.) on a basis entirely Marxian.

Likewise in England, there was no Socialist movement worth speaking of until Hyndman, with the aid of a few "Marxists," formed the Social-Democratic party of that country.

Likewise in Belgium, in Austria, in Italy, in every country where a Socialist movement now exists. Everywhere that movement had to begin as a school before manifesting itself in the form of a party; a school in which the Marxian conceptions, historic and economic, had first to be taught. And to this day the movement is strongest where the work of education has been most extensive and thorough.

Of late years, however, as its growing importance attracted to it a number of middle class bankrupts and "political arrivistes," various attempts have been made to sidetrack it on the middle class switch. In each case, invariably, the first step taken by these "Socialists of the new method" has been to question the soundness of the Marxian "Law of Value," which otherwise was no

longer disputed, even by prominent economists in the service of capitalism. Such were, for instance, the tactics of the Millerandists (or Ministerialists) of France when they found that they could not sidetrack the Marxian veterans to the teachings of whom the movement was indebted for its birth and growth. In order to keep away from the French Labor Party the large number of workmen who, imperfectly educated as yet, were nevertheless gravitating towards it by the mere force of class intuition, they spoke with contempt of the "Marxian dogma," without, however, "wasting time" in discussing "Marxian theories." They were "practical men," intent upon "practical work," namely, the early betterment of the working class, which had nothing to do with the Law of Value and other squares of the hypothesis. This they promised to accomplish on short notice. In the meantime, always practical men, they bettered themselves by participating in the "bourgeois" government that was shooting down the strikers of Martinique and Chalon.

Observe that I do not say—and least of all do I "intimate," for I always endeavor to say plainly what I mean—that Com. Ashplant has any middle class scheme in view. On the contrary, I am fully convinced of the honesty of his delusion in believing that he has made a discovery which, far from injuring the Socialist position, would add to its strength by enlarging the basis of truth upon which it rests. Unlike the Ministerialists, he had at heart the boldness of promising us a scientific demolition of Marx. But since he denied the influence of a correct analysis of the capitalist system upon the Socialist movement, I deemed it essential to show him, in the light of well known facts, how mistaken he was in this preparatory estimate of his own propitious achievement. Inasmuch as analysis is a necessary factor of scientific conception, and inasmuch as conception determines human progress or retrogression according to its correctness or incorrectness, the value of analysis cannot be questioned.

Further than this I would rather, for the present, say nothing. He has announced that he was going to change his method from the Socratic, or interrogative, to the Baconian, or positive. I long to hear him in this comparatively modern style of argumentation, which he might appropriately adopt at the plenitude of this debate, thereby saving much valuable time and space without depriving of considerable amusement the students of Marx.

Lucien Sanial.

The Modern Bandit.

"The modern criminal wears immaculate linen, carries a silk hat and a lighted cigar, and sins with a calm countenance and serene soul, leagues or months from the evil he causes. Upon his gentlemanly presence the eventual blood and tears do not obtrude themselves. Briber and bootler and grafter are often 'good men,' judged by the old standards. Among the chiefest sinners are now enrolled men who are pure and kind hearted, loving to their families, faithful to their friends and generous to the needy."

"How decent are the pale slayings of the quack, the adulterator and the purveyor of polluted waters compared with the red slayings of the bandit or assassin. What an abyss between the knife play of the brawler and the law-defying neglect to fence dangerous machinery in a mill, or to furnish cars with safety couplers. The providing of unsuspecting passengers with 'cork' life preservers secretly loaded with bars or iron, to make up for their deficiency in weight of cork, is only spiritually akin to the treachery of Joab. The current methods of annexing the property of others are characterized by an indirectness and refinement very grateful to the natural feelings."

—Prof. Ross, Nebraska University, in address at Chicago University.

An honest man is as much out of place in the parties of Roosevelt and Parker, Cortelyou and the unspeakable Pat. McCarren as Jesus would be in Mr. Rockefeller's church.—John Spargo.

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Six of the biggest cities in Switzerland, Bern, the capital, Geneva, Zurich, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Basel and Neuchâtel, have no undertakers, but these cities bury at public expense, rich and poor alike,—the cemeteries as all over in the old country being public property, too. They should go, however, a step farther to cremation and save money and land and then truly say: Peace to his ashes. A. B.

The first national trades union in the United States was formed by the journeymen printers in 1850, and this subsequently became the International Typographical Union and spread till it embraced every state and the Dominion of Canada. The rapid growth of this organization soon led to a like organization in other lines. The hatters formed a national union in 1854, the iron and steel workers in 1858, under the title Sons of Vulcan, and the Iron Molders of North America followed in 1859.—Ex.

A GREAT BOOK FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

Forward, of New York, are being smoothed out. They centered round a conflict with the Jewish printers' union and the question of competency of a printer sent the paper by the union but denied employment as a result of a prior experience. As this matter seems to be settled it seems to us it would be in order for the Jewish Socialists of New York to do a little scrutinizing of the editorial department of the paper, as it is alleged that the present editor has almost eliminated the Socialist character of the paper and made it a mere bourgeois newspaper. It is for this reason that the paper of our not be used in the work among Jewish people in Milwaukee.

IN YANKEE LAND.

The New York Worker will issue a special campaign number next week.

Mother Jones is making speeches in New York City. She is having good meetings.

The financial report of the national office for the month of September shows the largest receipts from dues in the history of the organization, exceeding by a goodly sum the receipts for April, 1904, when states were paying back obligations to secure representation at the national convention.

Under the primary laws of South Dakota, a political party may choose the color of the paper on which its ballots are to be printed. The Socialist party is now taking a state referendum on the following question: "Shall Red be the color of our ballots under the State Primary Law?"

Chicago is just now in the midst of an important judicial election and our comrades are making a lively campaign. Seven big Debts rallies will be held the latter part of the month, so arranged as to give the workers of the various divisions of the city an opportunity of being present.

In New York the capitalist courts are again being used by the capitalist parties to embarrass our comrades in their municipal campaign. The attempt to refuse them the use of the party name was made a year ago, but failed. Now, it appears, the courts have granted the request, and a new party name may have to be adopted. The politicians are worried, or they would not go to such lengths.

Ohio now has six state organizers in the field, with routes made up till election day. This is two more than at any time since last year. Guy E. Miller, national organizer, will end a month's tour of that state on October 10th and John M. Work, national organizer, began a month's tour of Ohio October 8th. The Ohio vote for Debs was 26,869 last fall, the old party politicians are figuring on 50,000 Socialist votes as a possibility.

It appears that the internal troubles of the Jewish Socialist paper,

ACROSS THE POND.

Louis Bertrand of Belgium is publishing a "History of Democracy and Socialism in Belgium since 1830." It is well spoken of in the advance reviews.

The elections in Saxony show still more gains for the Socialists. In Leipzig, Dresden, Zwickau and in many smaller places the Socialists made practically clean sweeps. In some places the old parties polled ridiculously small votes.

There are a growing number of total abstainers in the Social-Democratic party of Germany, and they recently held a convention and exhibition showing from a scientific standpoint the effect on wage workers of temperance.

The current issue of the Socialist of Japan bears on its cover a half-tone portrait of one of the hardest workers for our cause in Japan, Comrade F. Sata. He is shown to be intellectual and fair of face and impresses the beholder as a man of advanced attainments and great courage for the right.

The Adelaide, South Australia, branch of the Australian Workers' union has appointed a committee to investigate and inquire into the complaints made that the South Australian School of Mines sends wool-classing students to various stations to do practical work at shearing time for less than the regulation wage.

Labor is plentiful in Natal, South Africa, and persons are advised not to go to that country on the chance of getting work. Three months' notice of a reduction in wages of 1 s. a day has been given to carpenters, joiners and bricklayers at Durban. The wages of bricklayers and carpenters at Maritzburg have been reduced to 13 s. a day.

A by-election in Essen, Germany, last week resulted in a greatly increased Socialist vote. The famous Krupp gun works are situated at Essen. This is the place that a few years ago the German Emperor boasted the Socialists could make no headway in. Two years ago the Socialists polled 25,000 votes there. Last week they polled 28,786, against the Centerists' 25,000 and the Nationalists' 17,886. The Socialists were beaten on the second ballot. The bourgeois parties of united against them.

Send a dime and for ten weeks you can read the Herald.

J U N G

Herm R. Miller
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Social-Democratic Herald

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Board of Directors: — E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, Edmund T. Melms, Emil Seidel, C. P. Dietz, Fred. Brodhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold, E. W. Hiestrom, Chas. V. Schmidt.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.
Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.
FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectively in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, to fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

"I am dissatisfied with the present order of things never investigated Socialism, but one of your subscribers sent me a copy of your paper and I want to look into the subject further." This is of a kind with many a letter that finds its way to our office from all over the country. It shows that people are eager and ready for our doctrine and that things have come to such a pass that it is almost impossible to scatter the seeds of Socialism without getting a fine harvest in return. Don't waste a single opportunity!

A confidential circular sent out by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Parry labor-crushing outfit, starts out with a scold at the labor unions for their strike and boycott methods and then ends up with a resolution passed by the association "recommending its members to give their universal support to the printing employers in resisting the attacks" of the printers' union for an eight-hour work-day, also to purchase printing only of shops that have defied the union and to refrain from having printing done by unionized shops, urging all other business men to do likewise. There's no boycotting in that, of course not! The capitalists would not demean themselves by such a low action, you know!

Some things that have happened in recent months are pretty disgusting, for a fact. One of the ways used to show the hostility of a certain element to Wisconsin was to state that it was behind in its dues to the national party. This was laid hold of by the gentlemen of the national executive in order to send out a special circular while the referendum was pending in the hope of rousing prejudice and effecting the vote. This had its inception in Ohio. When the vote was announced the Toledo Socialist again called up the dues question, seemingly unaware that Wisconsin had squared up its account, and then Titus got the meddlesome state quorum of Washington to pass resolutions demanding of the national office whether Wisconsin was paid up when its votes were counted, and if not "by what authority was their vote on the Crestline resolutions canvassed by the national office?" Kindly sympathetic to Wisconsin, wasn't it? But now comes the climax of this Ohio-made farce: The national secretary has just sent out a notification that the "\$20.00 received from the Ohio state committee this month entirely liquidates the old debt owing by that state since 1903!" (The exclamation points are ours.) We might feel like laughing if the whole thing were not so contemptible. The same Ohio that was so anxious over Wisconsin's delinquency, was itself delinquent for two years! May we not repeat the imperious demand of Titus' quorum in Washington and ask: "By what authority was their (the Ohio members') vote on the Crestline referendum canvassed by the national office?"

The Minnesota controversy should be kept within the confines of that state, the membership having passed upon it by referendum which is the highest authority of the state party, yet it appears that the disruptionists are sending in long resolutions of censure to the national office and the stuff is being given space in the national bulletins at an expense that comes out of the rank and file who must foot all bills. The tactics of the disruptionists seems to be to get such communications passed first by one group of comrades and then another, at snap meetings, doubtless,

and then the national office is willing to send the stuff out in spite of its being mere repetition. Let the national party mind its own business and not tamper with the Minnesota situation until it has official right to do so.

"Who will do the dirty work under Socialism?" is the title of an article in a Socialist paper. The article may have answered its own heading, but we might be permitted to suggest another answer: The dirty work will be done by the editor of an endowed sheet in Toledo.

"The People has an established reputation for accuracy and veracity," babbles DeLeon in his weekly organ. If that is the fact, he better call in that falsehood which he is uttering about Gompers owning stock in this paper.

Comrade Woods of Massachusetts says that the Groton-local of that state was given no chance to vote on the Crestline referendum.

Says the Chicago Socialist: The Wisconsin comrades and the rank and file of the party at large, through National Secretary Barnes, have settled the Wisconsin charter question in accordance with the expression of the referendum on that subject in a manner that should be satisfactory to all. It is now up to the national committee to square itself with the result of the referendum on the question of removing Berger from the national executive committee. Wisconsin has gracefully shown that she is capable of submitting to party discipline even when she thinks she has been wronged. This is the true spirit of international Socialism.

The fight on Wisconsin would never have assumed the proportions it did but for two things: Mailly's desire to work out some personal grudges and the necessity of turning it to account as a means of trying to establish his party. Mainly it was a business adventure.

Despite the fact that the Socialist was used by Mailly to start on their rounds such miserable aspersions of the Wisconsin movement that it was

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

IX. COLUMBUS. Cincinnatus H. (Joacquin) Miller.

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind the gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghost of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said, "Now must we pray,
For lo, the very stars are gone.
Brave Admiral, speak, what shall I say?"
"Why, say, 'Sail on, sail on, sail on.'"
My men grew mutinous by day,
My men grew ghastly wan and weak.
The stout mate thought of home. A spray
Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
"What shall I say, brave Admiral, say,
If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"
severely condemned by comrades near and far (as a result of which many columns in our propaganda papers had to be taken up with the controversy). Mailly now prints an article by Nat'l. Committee Work in which it is complained that the question raised by the recent Crestline referendum was not debated on its merits or above the plane of personalities.

The article very nicely covers the case of Mailly's paper, but inasmuch as Mailly prints it as though it couldn't mean him, and Comrade Work, who happens to be in Toledo, takes the trouble to send us a copy of the article, we are very willing to meet the challenge suggested by these facts.

Wisconsin, of all interested, expected that the so-called "Berger Case" would be discussed on its merits. We had every reason to wish such discussion. Both for our own vindication and the good it would do the movement at large. But we were unable to get a discussion, in spite of the fact that some of the members of the Wisconsin movement tried to start one in the columns of the Socialist press. Instead of such a discussion being had, we were met with the spirit of mob fury and to an extent that was surprising and more than disheartening to those who had supposed the movement to be filled with fairly judicious persons. Indeed, the thing grew rapidly into an official heresy hunt and a baiting of the "unorthodox." The national committee even went to the lengths of passing a resolution of violence to the constitutional citizenship-rights of our members living in country towns and districts.

It was followed up by the personal assault on Comrade Victor L. Berger in the national committee. He was removed without trial from the national executive committee. Comrade Work, himself, by the way, was one of the number who carried a faggot to the stake, i. e., had cast his ballot to expel Comrade Berger from the executive board. This action was so flagrant a violation of the traditions of the international

"Why you shall say at break of day,
'Sail on, sail on, sail on, and on.'"
They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow.
Until at last the blanched mate said,
"Why, now, not even God would know
Should I and all my men fall dead.
These very winds forget their way.
For God from these dread seas is gone.
Now speak, brave Admiral, speak and say—"
He said "Sail on! sail on! and on!"
They sailed. They sailed. Then spake the mate,
"This mad sea shows its teeth to-night,
He curls his lip, he lies in wait.

With lifted teeth as if to bite!
Brave Admiral, say but one good word,
What shall we do when hope is gone?"
The words leapt as a flaming sword:
"Sail on! Sail on! Sail on! and on!"
Then, pale and worn, he kept his deck,
And peered through darkness. Ah that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! A light! A light! A light!
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that word.
Its grandest lesson: "On! sail on!"

purpose that, despite the dishonest and fox's wording of the Crestline resolutions, the resolution against Comrade Berger was decisively defeated, and Comrade Berger's reinstatement made compulsory upon the very men who had combined to humiliate him.

In the face of all this, in the face of the despicable work of greedy Mailly and his paper, it sounds a little odd to hear Comrade Work insist that every comrade involved was "actuated by high motives and had the good of the cause at heart."

An Endowment for a School of Socialism.

Formal announcement is made of the bequest of an endowment fund for the establishment of a School of Socialism in this country. The bequest was made by the late Mrs. E. D. Rand of Burlington, Ia., who died in Florence, Italy, last July. The principal of the fund amounts to about \$200,000, and the income of that sum will be devoted to the purposes of the proposed School for a term of twenty-five years.

This is the first time that an endowment for this purpose has been made in the United States, and it is expected that the establishment of the school will create a wide-spread interest in the Socialist and labor movement.

The trustees of the fund are Mrs. George D. Herron, Mrs. Rand's daughter, and Morris Hillquit.

The announcement just issued states:

"The primary design of the school is to provide for an intellectual centre for the Socialist movement in the United States. It is hoped to provide thorough instruction to men who shall be teachers and workers in the Socialist and labor movement, in giving them not only a knowledge of the economics and philosophy of the movement, but a general and full-rounded culture as well. It is expected that a building will be secured in which there will be libraries for special research and the publication of specially valuable and prepared papers, reading and meeting rooms, as well as systematic lecture courses on Socialism, popular sciences and the relation of the different arts and literatures to social development. It is expected that the school will enlist the co-operation of some of the best men in and out of the

German Readers

Should read the Forerunner Constructive SOCIALIST Weekly in this Country, the

Wahrheit

Edited by Victor L. Berger.

You can have it for the reduced price of a Dollar a year. Order it at once!

Address: 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Social-Democratic National Platform.

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people to support the principles of the idea of liberty and self-government in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the people's rights, and as the only political program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties have opposed. They ally struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which has created a great propertyless class, and which has for its purpose the overthrow of such liberty as we already have, and by the still further enlargement and degradation of the propertyless class.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been used since the day of their birth as the means of robbing the people of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the means of great propertyed interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using their power to betray the foreign and weaker peoples, in order to enrich and markets for the surplus goods which the people make, and to invade and restrict the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or a voice in the affairs of his country.

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,
Telephone Main 1742.



The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock at Frodo Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary
FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St., Sec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 3418 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary
J. V. TONNOR, 6661 Twenty-seventh St., Treasurer
M. WEISENFLOCH, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, Frank J. Weber, 318 State Street.

COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: F. E. Neuman, Thos. Feeley, R. T. Sims, Wm. Schwab, Fred. Wilson.
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION: J. J. Handley, Wm. Breha, R. Sauer, Wm. Crehling, Wm. Dietrich.
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: E. T. Meins, Fred. Brockhausen, Ed. Iversen, Jas. Sheehan, W. J. Alldridge.
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, V. L. Berger, F. Heath, Dan. Silver, Fred. Wilson.
NOMINATIONS: W. E. Acker, Chas. Dippel, W. L. Fischer, H. Thate, M. Smith.

LABEL SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. F. E. Neuman, Secretary, 318 State Street; Thos. Feeley, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops.



ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR

609 Chestnut Street,
The Model Union Shop!

Fine Line of Domestic & Imported Cigars
AL. F. DRESSEN,
Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlors,
141 Lincoln Ave.

ADAM FREY, BARBER

1330 CHERRY STREET.

FRED. GROSSE, Shaving Parlor

577 East Water St.
Fine Line of Union Cigars.

J. N. GAUER, Shaving Parlor

865 Kinnickinnic Avenue,
opposite South Bay St.

"KWITCHER KICKIN" AND COME TO Hammer's Barber Shop,

141 NORTH AVENUE

WM. KENDALL, SHAVING PARLOR

1801 VILLET ST.
Only Union Shop on Villet St.

FRED. LANGE, BARBER SHOP

281 Third Street, Cor. State,
First Class Work Guaranteed.

FOR A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT OR SHAVE GO TO "THE BARBER SHOP"

610 CENTER STREET.
P. M. LUTZENBERGER, Propr.

EDW. NIESKE, Successor to PHIL. C. KAMMERER.

First-class work guaranteed.
454 Reed St., corner Scott.

H. C. MUNDT, SHAVING PARLOR

168 Lloyd Street
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.

JOS. POLASKI, Barber Shop, Hot & Cold Baths,

Fine Line of Cigars.
...014 35th STREET...

RICHARD PETRI, Shaving Parlor, Imported Toilet Water with every Shave.

Cor. 28th and SYCAMORE.

J. E. ROSELLEN, Barber Shop

2226 WALNUT STREET
...UNION CIGARS...

H. SCHIRER, BARBER SHOP, FINE LINE OF CIGARS.

203 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Barber Shop & Bath Rooms,
EMIL TRIEBL, Proprietor.

Consult Dr. L. GREENBERG

About your Health and Eyesight. Optical Dept.
KOESSEL & PULS, Jewelers,
131 Grand Avenue.

A. REINHARD, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,

206 Grand Avenue.
We Prescribe and Make Glasses.

ADAM SIEFERT, CUSTOM TAILOR

621 TWELFTH STREET
Milwaukee, Wis.

For Sale - Safes and Vaults.

Hibbard & Richardson Co., Gen'l. Agents, Cary Safe Co., constantly on hand, 471 Milwaukee St., this is the largest stock of new fire and burglar-proof safes and vaults in the Northwest. Second-hand safes of the different makes always on hand.

9th Ward branch entertainment and ball to be held at the North Side Turner hall, Sunday, Dec. 10.

The Women's Clubs and branches of the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee county are busy at work at present soliciting articles for the monster Social-Democratic Fair, amongst the wives and sympathizers of the members of the Social-Democratic party. Quite a number of women have already promised to make various articles for the fair.

Everywhere in Milwaukee things are shaping themselves for a fierce campaign next spring. The branches are settling down and are making such preparations as have never been made in the history of the organization. Everywhere in the movement a life is being added to the organization and the branches report great progress all along the line.

Branches attention!—Be sure to hustle along those tickets for the monster concert to be held at the North Side Turner Hall, Sunday, Nov. 12th, to be held under the auspices of the United Socialist Singing Societies.

Tickets at the 21st ward Schafskopf will be 50 cents. Refreshments and lunch free.

Remember that all means realized at this concert goes to the Social-Democratic City Campaign fund to carry on organization work in Milwaukee county. So set to work with a will, comrades, and let us make this one of the grandest occasions of the season.

Lectures to be held under the auspices of the County Central Committee, Social-Democratic Party, of Milwaukee County.

Sunday, Oct. 15th, 2.30 P. M.

Socialist Home, 382 Washington St. Speaker, Chas. V. Schmidt. Subject: "Socialism and the Home."

Thursday, Oct. 19th, 8.00 P. M.

14th Ward, Schafskopf Hall, 12th and Lincoln ayes. Speaker, E. T. Meins. Subject: "Why I am a Socialist."

Layton Park, Dieterich's Hall, 24th and Lincoln ayes. Speaker, J. Rummel. Subject: "The Mission of the Working Class."

Friday, Oct. 20th, 8.00 P. M.

20th Ward, Dromofski Hall, 1180 Hopkins Road. Speaker, H. Briggs. Subject: "Socialism is the Basis of Industrial Peace."

13th Ward branch, Haasch's hall, cor. 3d and Wright st. Speaker, C. V. Schmidt. Subject: "Socialism and the Home."

Branch meetings to be held this week.

Tuesday, Oct. 17th, 8.00 P. M.

15th Ward, Schmidt's Hall, 1629 Villet st.

Thursday, Oct. 19th, 8.00 P. M.

4th Ward branch, Room 414 Germania Building.

5th Ward branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington st.

9th Ward branch, 1316 Cherry st.

Friday, Oct. 20th, 8.00 P. M.

2nd Ward branch, Bremer's Hall, S. E. cor. 4th and Chestnut sts.

22d Ward branch, Peterson's Hall, 2714 North ave.

Women's Branches and Club Meetings.

Tuesday, Oct. 17th, 2 P. M.

East Side Club, Locke's Hall, 4th and Sherman sts.

Don't forget your branch meeting, comrades; always attend without fail.

FAIR NOTES.

The North Side Women's Club is going to donate a spider web pillow which ought to net the fair from twenty-five to fifty dollars. It contains the signatures of one hundred and sixty names of Social-Democrats, stitched in red silk, amongst others the names of E. V. Debs, W. T. Mills, Gertrude Breslau Hunt and Mrs. Corinne Brown.

The women's clubs and branches are busy at work getting hundreds of women interested in making something for the fair.

Donations are accepted from individuals in every state of the Union.

The Federated Trades Council has appointed a committee to work in conjunction with the fair.

Plans are now being worked out as to the locations of booths, placing the exhibits, etc., etc., by the fair committee.

COAL - WOOD - COKE!

Hard coal; egg, stove or chestnut size, per ton \$7.75
Hard coal; pea size, per ton 5.50
Hard coal; buckwheat size, per ton 4.00
Soft coal; lump or nut size, per ton 4.50
Pocahontas; mine run, per ton 6.00
Coke; egg or nut size, per ton 4.50
Coke; small nut, per ton 4.50
Maple wood; per cord 5.50
Maple slabs or edgings; per cord 7.50
Hemlock or pine slabs or edgings; per cord 6.00
Soft wood kindling; per load 2.00
Hard wood kindling (maple floor); per load 3.00
Carrying coal, per ton55
Sawing wood, per cord 1.00
No charge for carrying coals.
Best grade in every instance. *If delivered by union teamsters. The Social-Democratic movement gets the benefit if you place your order here.

H. W. HISTORIUS, 344 Sixth St.

See that that other fellow gets a chance to correctly understand Socialism, also.

See that your friend reads the Herald. Then you can talk to him easily.



WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

FRANK GAUTHIER, 601 5th Ave. E., Ashland, Wis.
WALTER W. BRITTON, 203 Maiden Lane, Kenosha, Wis.
W. E. SPIERING, 308 Somerville Ave., Meconine, Mich.
J. J. HANDLEY, 396 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
BURT F. TOMLINSON, 497 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRIDRICH BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 593 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West Coast Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.
The P. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
Chas. Pulachek Bros. Co., 182-184 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bred Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee.
Carpenter & Sillars Bakery, Milwaukee.
Hampton & Wiegman, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.
The Janville Clothing Co.
The Black & Germer Co., Manufacturers of the Radiant Home Line Stoves.
The Carlin Coal Co. of Green Bay.
Casey & Streichen-Bauer, Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Notes.

BALSAM LAKE, Polk Co.—A friend writes that there will be no difficulty in arranging for a good meeting there. He reports that there are at least 30 Social-Democrats in Balsam Lake.

AMERY, Polk Co.—Comrade Dahlstedt writes that he will be glad to assist in arranging a meeting at Amery and believes that there will be a good audience.

BUTTE DES MOTS.—Comrade Dr. Young has been out gunning again. This time he reports having captured a bunch of Socialists in the little town of Butte des Mots. The doctor talked Socialism to the folks up there, while on his hunting trip, and as a result arrangements are all made to have the state organizer go there to deliver a lecture.

Comrade Emil Fritzsche of Houston, Texas, sends in 15 cents for the agitation fund. Thanks. Every little helps.

RACINE.—A most interesting fight for the people as against the aggressions of the corporations is being made by our comrades in the city council at Racine. They recently introduced a resolution to have all the coal weighed on the city scales. It is a well known practice of the small dealers to short weigh the purchases of the poor. The Social-Democratic aldermen will try to prevent this.

Our aldermen are also just now trying to secure the appointment by the city of an inspector of the gas, water and light meters. It seems that the private monopoly that owns the light, water and gas plants uses meters that are frequently fearfully dishonest. In some cases among our own comrades meters have been used that registered over 200 per cent more than was used. One comrade found that he had been paying \$2.25 per month for what he should have paid only 85 cents. From this it is evident that the monopoly is robbing the people at a great rate by the use of false meters. The Social-Democrats in the city council will stand for a municipal inspector of meters.

Rev. E. E. Carr spoke at Racine on Sunday, Oct. 1st, to an immense crowd of other a thousand people. The meeting was so enthusiastic that the comrades have engaged Comrade Carr to return for another date later.

Has your local paid its dues for the last quarter of 1905? We are already at work upon the organization and need to push it vigorously in order to be ready for the campaigns of next year. The dues are needed.

The Thompson Lectures.—Applications for Comrade Thompson on his fall tour may be filed for a few days more, and only for a few. He must start upon the trip the last week of October. Positive dates must be fixed very soon. And if your local wishes a lecture before Christmas it should apply at once. Opportunity for securing a date will close soon and definite dates will be sent to the locals that have applied. About thirty locals have their applications in.

A new consignment of the red flag Socialist buttons has been received at headquarters and all the comrades who have been inquiring for them can get them now by addressing us here. The buttons are very pretty and every comrade who can should wear one. At least every one should have one to wear upon occasions.

FAIR COMMITTEE TAKE NOTICE.

The next meeting of the Social-Democratic Fair Committee will be held at the office, 344 Sixth Street, next Monday, October 16th, at 8 P. M. Delegates will take notice and attend.

New Building Sale.

Louis Berg, the well-known clothing and gent's furnisher at 317 Third St., is just now conducting one of his stock-reducing Bargain Sales that it worth your while to take notice of. Mr. Berg always aims to carry a full line of Union made clothing and furnishings.

Within a month or two Mr. Berg will open his new store at 824 Third St., near North Ave., and named by him the "Bargain Hill Clothing House" because it is upon the Hill—Berg. This building was put up throughout by Union labor and will be stocked with a full line of clothing and furnishings, such as his many friends have always found at his "Little Bear" and sold at bargain prices with small profits.

State Secretary's Report S. D. P. for September.

Cash on hand Sept. 1.....\$ 10.77

Does received—

23 of Milwaukee.....	12.90
6 of Milwaukee.....	7.50
1 of West Allis.....	.30
1 of Kiel.....	4.80
20 of Milwaukee.....	10.50
11 of Milwaukee.....	3.90
1 of Manitowoc.....	1.20
1 of Cornucopia.....	.90
Members at large.....	1.60
1 of Madison.....	6.00
1 of Claloom.....	5.10
1 of Ashland.....	4.50
4 of Milwaukee.....	9.60
1 of Janesville.....	6.80
14 of Milwaukee.....	18.20
4 of Racine.....	4.80
16 of Milwaukee.....	3.00
1 of Milwaukee.....	4.80
1 of Spooner.....	1.20
2 of Milwaukee.....	3.90
5 (Finnish) of Milwaukee.....	7.80
1 of Town of Milwaukee.....	1.20

\$118.50

Sale of buttons.....	\$ 7.40
Leaflets sold.....	.22
Organization Funds and punch cards.....	3.00
Proceeds of July picnic.....	260.00
E. H. Thomas, advanced.....	77.00

Total receipts.....\$476.89

Paid J. Reichert, Treas..... 476.65

Cash on hand Sept. 30..... .24

E. H. Thomas, Sec.

State Treasurer's Report S. D. P. of Wisconsin.

Sept. 1 Cash on hand.....\$ 2.80

Receipts from state secy.....476.65

Total.....\$479.45

EXPENDITURES.

A. Hambach, salary to date, Sept. 2 \$8.50	
J. Mahlon Barnes for national dues.....	286.80
J. Hunger on printing ac.....	60.00
A. Hambach, salary to date Sept. 9 \$9.50	
J. Mahlon Barnes for national dues.....	147.95
E. H. Thomas for dues.....	2.90
W. H. Telephone Co. for long distance call.....	.20
A. Hambach, salary to date Sept. 16.....	8.50
A. Hambach, salary to date Sept. 23.....	8.50
E. H. Thomas for postage.....	2.50
A. Hambach for salary to date Sept. 30.....	8.50
E. H. Thomas for postage.....	1.50

Total.....\$483.65

Total Receipts.....\$479.45

Expenditures.....483.65

Oct. 1, Deficit.....\$4.21

J. Reichert, Treas. S. D. P. of Wis.

Picnic Tickets.

Previously reported.....	\$966.05
Alb. Schulz.....	.30
Fred Meyer.....	.15
J. Kraus.....	.60
F. Weingart.....	1.50
Christ Spaeht.....	1.50
Jul. Sommerfeld.....	1.50
Jac. Wolff.....	.75
Ernst Scholz.....	.50
Wm. Kaufman.....	.45
Jacob Roehus.....	1.20
Louis Urban.....	.15
Frank Hoppe.....	1.50
David Guenzburger.....	.80
Geo. Wedel.....	.60
C. Harmaek.....	.60
H. Enters.....	.90
W. Diddl.....	1.50
Z. Gruener.....	.60
Louis Wiemann.....	1.50
Aug. Boehm.....	.30
Paul Noeske.....	1.50
Ed. Taddey.....	1.50
Chris. J. Ryan.....	.75
Herman Bartsch.....	.45
M. Heine.....	.30
Robert Ballsieper.....	1.00
Herman Hader.....	.45
M. J. Laffin.....	.75
Carl Plappart.....	.90
Journemen Tailors' Union No. 86.....	1.00
F. Koorsch.....	1.20
C. Bindrich.....	1.00
C. Crude.....	.15
B. Vieherink.....	.75
Wm. Weyker.....	1.50
E. Schmidt.....	.60
J. T. Kennedy.....	.15
Alfred Abendsstein.....	1.60
Fred. Witt.....	.90
J. Stelter.....	.45
Tony Hesse.....	.30
F. Locke.....	1.20
Frank Gehring.....	1.50
R. Steingraeber.....	.30
Edw. L. Thiel.....	.60
Albert Mohrbach.....	.60
Gust. Schumacher.....	1.50

\$1,005.25

You can easily spare a dime—it means ten visits of the Social-Democratic Herald. Do it now!

18 K SEAMLESS WEDDING RINGS OUR SPECIALTY.

Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wedding Gifts at the lowest possible price.

August H. Stecher JEWELER...

280 Third Street, Cor. State.

Spencerian BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.

A School of Shorthand, Business and Shorthand, with a complete course in Spencerian Business College. Cor. Wisconsin St. and Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogues, Constitutions, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc. We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

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A. W. STREHLOW

Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining, Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1193 Teutonia Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BRUETT'S

A Good Place to buy your Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishings, Gloves and Mittens.

Corner 10th Street, Lloyd and Fond du Lac Ave.

HATS REMODELED

Ladies' and Gent's Hats cleaned or dyed, reblocked and returned at WIERSUM'S HAT WORKS, 146 Fifth Street, near Grand Avenue.

L. SACHS, The Jeweler

DAVIDSON

Milwaukee's Leading Theatre.

Commencing Sunday, Oct. 15
4 Nights and Wednesday Mat.

HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers the
Korean Novelty

THE SHO GUN

A Comic Opera Triumph

By GEORGE ADE and GUSTAV LUDERS

PRICES: 25c to \$1.50.

COMING THURSDAY—3 NIGHTS and
SATURDAY MATINEE

THE DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL SUCCESS

"THE SCHOOL GIRL"

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The school board has voted to re-
tain corporal punishment in the
Milwaukee schools. Director T. J.
Nease was, of course, in favor of
it, and referred sarcastically to the
timidity of the principals who want-
ed it abolished. "Tell the principals
they don't dare to lick them, and
let it go at that," he cried out.

As Nease as an employer of labor
has always enjoyed the reputation
of being a "nigger-driver," no one
need be surprised at his position.

Born to consume and not to pro-
duce, a parasite upon the toilers, yet
important, commercially, under the
crazy capitalist "system," Ald.
Becker of the First ward is at once
the greatest freak in the Milwaukee
common council and, from the Social-
ist viewpoint, its most striking
object lesson. Becker is corporation
born, never did a stroke of actual
work in his life and by the tribute
his inherited money is able to ex-
tract for him from the toiling class
is going through life as a perpetual
tourist and looker-on, idle minded,
childish, and spoiled. Life to him
is a jost, a long drawn out play hour,
and the things that he has success-
fully made toys of and then tired
of would make a long list. At one
time his boyish sense of imitation
was caught with the idea of being
a great stereopticon lecturer and he
prepared several "travelogues," a la
Burton Holmes, and started out.
But here he discovered an element
in the thing that he had not sus-
pected—work. There was some work
connected with the affair and as
love of play isn't the same as love
of work, the toy was tossed aside.
Finally after sundry and various
other excursions into fields imita-
tive, young Becker hit upon the idea
of making a toy of politics. Why
not? Money had bought him every-
thing else he wanted. Money was
useful in getting elected on a capi-
talist party ticket, and he had plenty
of it. So he achieved a nomination
for supervisor by liberal contribu-
tions to the Republican party barrel
and this and a lavish personal com-
pass, which itself was a thing to
amuse a child's mind, won him the
election. In the county board this
foal of finance, frenzied or other-
wise, found a plaything within a
plaything: he would play reformer!
He scrutinized some of the printing

hills and opened up some irregular-
ities. Then the game grew tiresome.
He was getting jaded. Variety must
be had—he would break into the
city council as a reformer! And he
broke in. Then he found another
new toy—the fire department. He
got a rig that was the counterpart
of that driven by the chief. He
provided himself with a driver same
as the chief, fixed up his private
stable on the plan of an engine
house, automatic stall doors, drop-
itch harness, etc., and had a fire
alarm bell placed in the barn and
also in his bedroom. Then at every
alarm Becker was driven at break-
neck speed to the fire, performing
as a double the chief himself and
making himself generally officious.
The breakneck driving killed one
driver and nearly ended the life of
another, but such trivial incidents
made no difference, the child had to
busy himself in play and this was
the immediate toy in hand. Becker
had not been in the council long be-
fore he forgot all about being a re-
former and took up with the gang,
to whom his ready money was in-
teresting. Latterly the gang have
been pushing him forward as their
spokesman in matters they did not
like to themselves lead. Now he
has developed as a Socialist baiter
—and the Socialists are simply, ter-
ribly awfully, woefully skinned!
Becker's grandfather was a railroad
magnate, his father at one time
owned the street railways of Mil-
waukee and is a stockholder in the
gas company and other like interests.
Naturally the Social-Democrats
have watched the young Becker's at-
tempt to play reformer with con-
siderable amusement.

He has found his level, just as he
was bound to do.

Milwaukee's municipal affairs is
a toy in the hands of the private
corruptive money interests of the
town from the mayor's office down
to the chief of police.

The Socialist movement in Mil-
waukee mourns the loss of a true
friend and comrade in the death
last week of August H. Stecher, the
jeweler at Third and State streets.
Mr. Stecher was 55 years of age and
had been ailing for months with a
cancerous affection of the stomach.
He was an old member of the Mil-
waukee Turnverein and had resided
in Milwaukee for almost a life time,
during which he made countless
friends in both a social and a busi-
ness way. He leaves a wife and
four children.

The people are coming to look for
nothing on the square under capi-
talist party administration of city
affairs.

Some time ago the gamblers who
were protected by the police depart-
ment were raided by the sheriff.
The whole affair brought scandal on
the police department, but the chief,
John T. Janssen, was not big enough
to take the hint and get down to
duty, but refused to appear before
a council committee when his re-
commendation was asked as to
whether the gamblers' licenses
should be taken away. People set-
tled down to the belief that their
police department was in the hands
of a law-breaker who proposed to
"stand pat."

Last week the chief got busy and
raided a poker joint on Third street
and some people imagined that at
last the chief had waked up to a
sense of accountability to the people
who provide him with bread.

But it was a delusive hope. For
it was soon discovered that the pro-
prietor of the place raided was an
anti-Semite and the police depart-
ment had simply been used in the
fight between the old party factions
in Milwaukee.

It is disgraceful and shocking and
subversive of good citizenship—but
the people have only themselves to
blame when they choose false ser-
vants.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO
ALL PARTY MEMBERS.**

Several Committees were
appointed by the County
Central Committee, S. D. P. to
visit the branches on an im-
portant mission. Members of
all Branches will therefore
please attend the next regular
meetings without fail.

The Enlarged Crystal Opens!

The renovated and enlarged
Crystal Theater threw open its doors to
the public again this week and the
public responded with packed
houses. It was a pretty little play-
house before, but now it is one of the
most attractive in the city. The
size is doubled, the stage enlarged
and the floor stand such as to pro-
vide a perfect view from every part
of the house. The work was all
done by union men. The show it is
giving is made up of some of the
best vaudeville talent this country
produces.

Unions and branches please take
notice that the Liedertafel Hall has
been rented by the Social-Demo-
cratic party for a big fair to be held
for one week from Feb. 12th to
18th, 1906. In making dates for
entertainments etc. please bear in
mind the time of the fair.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON THEATER.

A novelty in every respect and af-
ter one of the most fascinating of all
modern comic operas, "The Sho Gun,"
has proven itself, and when it is offered
here at the Davidson Theater next Sun-
day for four nights under the direction
of Henry W. Savage, it will unquestion-
ably live up to the reputation earned
last season. "The Sho Gun" is an opera
of Korean life with an enterprising
American as the central figure and it
marks the first joint work of the prin-
cipal author and composer of America.



AGNES CAIN BROWN IN "THE SHO GUN"
AT THE DAVIDSON.

George Ade and Gustav Luders. Beau-
tifully staged and costumed and inter-
preted by one of the best balanced com-
panies including John E. Henshaw,
Agnes Cain Brown, Douglas Ruthren,
May Ten Broeck, T. G. Leary, Genevieve
Day, E. P. Parsons, Isabella D'Armond,
Dittman H. Poppin, Lawrence Coover and
one of the best looking and most perfect
singing choruses on tour. A matinee
will be given Wednesday.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

A musical treat is in store for Al-
hambra patrons in the rollicking three
act musical farce comedy, "My Wife's
Family," which opens Sunday afternoon.
The comedy is full of ginger, snap and
action so essential to a musical show.
There is nothing serious about it, al-
though there is a consistent plot, a well



DON & THOMPSON IN "MY WIFE'S
FAMILY," ALHAMBRA.

told story; it is replete with brilliant
repartee and unlimited laughable situa-
tions with the usual abundance of
bright and up-to-date vaudeville spe-
cialties. The large cast includes well
known comedians, pretty girls, who know
how to sing and dance, and a correct-
ness in every detail of costuming and
scene and stage effects.

BIJOU THEATER.

"The Belle of the West" which opens
with a matinee at the Bijou tomorrow
is quite a peep into the life of the
Westerner, as the scenes are all laid in
a mining camp on the border of the
states of Wyoming and Idaho, and
shows quite a funny side of their life
and modes of enjoyment. The humor is
bound to appeal to everyone. Miss
Florence Bindley is the comedienne of
this organization, and the supporting



FLORENCE BINDLEY AT THE BIJOU.

company is above the average. The
book is by Harry B. Smith, who is re-
sponsible for a good many of the later
day successes. The music is by Karl L.
Roschka. There are thirty singing and
dancing girls. The scenery is magnifi-
cent; the costumes, of which over 200
are used, are marvelous; and the electrical
effects are said to be great. There will
be matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
"The Peddler" begins a week's engage-
ment at the Bijou on Oct. 22.

STAR THEATER.

For the coming week commencing with
matinee Sunday, the Star offers an at-
traction which from all reports is one
of the strongest burlesque and vaude-
ville organizations that has taken the
road this season. The attraction is
Miner's Merry Burlesques. Of the thirty
old members comprising the company,
there's none who have been seen here
before. "Lively Honeymoon" and
"Doctor She" are the titles of the bur-
lesque.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the new Crystal Theater (Second
near the Avenue) next week a big bill
will be presented headed by Adgie and
her wonderful performing lions. Big
crowds filled the theater this past week
and the bill of performers for next week
will merit a like patronage.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY OCT. 14th,
THE 39th ANNUAL BALL

GIVEN BY THE

Iron Molders' Union, LOCAL
No. 125

WEST SIDE TURNER HALL.

THIS WILL BE THE MOST SOCIAL AND BRILLIANT EVENT OF
THE SEASON. @ ALL OUR FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

GRAND THEATER.

A radical departure from the beaten
path of vaudeville acts will be the head-
lines of the bill at the Grand next week.
The programme consists of: The Shanty
Town trio, producing real Irish comedy;
Harry Fink, McCune and Grant, Elythe
Doyle, Tom and Gertie Grimes in comedy
sketch, Jennings and Jewell, Robert
Eldridge the Land Artist, and the usual
excellent motion pictures.

Socialist Singing Societies.

The united Socialist Singing So-
cieties, Socialist Maennerchor, Au-
rorora and Gesangverein Vorwaerts,
have made arrangements for a grand
concert and ball, Sunday, Nov. 12.
All members of the societies and also
the members of the committee,
which consists of Comrade Adam
Schaefer, Paul Luetten, Wm. Do-
broczewsky, Anton Drepper, Joe
Klier, Geo. Daske, Rob. Schmidt,
Wm. Hampe and Paul Luebke, are
hard at work to arrange for a good
program.

As the total net proceeds will go
to the campaign fund of the Social-
Democratic party, it is the duty of
every party member to do all he can
to make this a grand success.

F. Mayr's Orchestra will furnish
the concert and music for the even-
ing, and the following program has
been provided for:

- PART ONE.**
- Marcellaise.**
1. Freiheit und Gleichheit, March
..... Michaelis
Mayr's Orchestra.
2. Wie hab ich sie geliebt... F. Mohring
United Socialist Singing Societies,
Director E. Heim.
3. Morgenruf G. Ad. Uthmann
Socialist Maennerchor, Director H.
Eisfeld.
4. Cornet Solo by Mr. O. Runkel
Mayr's Orchestra.
5. The Wights Deep N. H. Jude
Solo by R. Seidel from Gesang-
verein Vorwaerts.
6. So weit der Himmel blau ist... Jael
Maennerchor Aurora, Director
E. Heim.
7. Noch ist die Freiheit nicht verloren
..... I. Elm. Riva
United Socialist Singing Societies,
Director W. Drobbeck.
- PART TWO.**
8. Stradella, Overture Flotow
Mayr's Orchestra.
9. Am Altar der Wahrheit, Herm. Mohr
United Socialist Singing Societies with
Orchestra, Director H. Eisfeld.
10. Blumenpolka E. M. Zieher
Maennerchor Aurora.
11. Trombone Solo—Im tiefen Keller.
Mayr's Orchestra.
12. Märzorgen Herm. Schulken
Gesangverein Vorwaerts,
Director W. Drobbeck.
13. Simplicity—Waltz John Strauss
Mayr's Orchestra.
14. Eine gemischte Gesellschaft
..... Louis Kreymann
Grand Intermezzo by members of
the Socialist Maennerchor.

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Petzold, Carl, 488 11th St.
Breitmann, Ben, 2421 Walnut St.
Detmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut St.
Fleischer, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.
Fras, Chas., 328 Chestnut St.
Frey, Adam, 1530 Cherry St.
Hanner, E. C., 141 North Ave.
Hanschke, Albert, 2432 North Ave.
Herr, Henry, 1510 North Ave.
Hoffman, G. C., 1801 Chestnut St.
Holzappel, G., 501 3rd St.
Hanshauser, Peter, 1031 Wisconsin St.
Holschauer & Son, 101 Union Depot.
Huber, Hans, 476 11th St.
Hug, J. C., 1930 Cherry St.
Kastner, Louis, 2027 Walnut St.
Kaufmann, Adam, 409 Chestnut St.
Kendall, Wm., 1601 Vth St.
Lange, F., 281 Third St.
Leidner, C., 628 Chestnut St.
Locher & Silel, 106 Grand Ave.
Lutsenberger, Peter, 910 Center St.
Mandl, H. C., 181 Union Depot.
Perr, Richard, 2731 Sycamore St.
Polaski, J., 614 55th St.
Reitz, A. J., 1329 State St.
Rosen, J. E., 2227 Walnut St.
Rehrer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut St.
Schmidt, John, 1811 Cherry St.
Sprink, John, 1441 Penn St. Lac Ave.
Urban, George, 2704 Jackson Ave.
Wallhausen, J. C., 415 3rd St.
Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand Ave.
Zeldner, M. W., 89 16th St.
- EAST SIDE.**
- Curtis, R. A., 123 Wisconsin St.
Gross, F., 573 East Water St.
Hoffman, Chas. I., 56 Mason St.
Katt, Edward, 709 Broadway.
Lass, August, 545 East Water St.
Rogostinski, M. H., 162 Michigan St.
Schmidt, R., 682 Market St.
Trelbe, Emil, St. Charles Hotel Barber shop.
- SOUTH SIDE.**
- Abrecht, A., 419 Clinton St.
Baird, Chas., 207 Florida St.
Bauer, A., 416 National Ave.
Block, Geo., 271 Grove St.
Brieger, W. C., 479 Union St.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th Ave.
Cauppy & Cole, 336 Florida St.
Claus, J. A., 937 Kincklelane Ave.
Gauer, J. M., 965 Kincklelane Ave.
Goswami, A. W., cor Mitchell & Kincklelane.
Haverkamp, A. A., 725 National Ave.
Heinrich, A. C., 514 National Ave.
Hines, C. L., 283 Mitchell St.
Hoffmann, M. C., 340 Wood St.
Holmes, W., 317 Elen St.
Jung, Joe, 672 Grand Ave.
Kurtz, E., 225 11th Ave.
Lassner, Tony, 381 Clinton St.

Miska, Edw., 452 Reed St.
Perpich, S., 272 Reed St.
Rath, Joe, 479 Clinton St.
Sault, W., 383 1st Ave.
Smith, William, 332 Kincklelane Ave.
Thomas, C. C., 1255 Kincklelane Ave.
Unger, T., 110 Clinton St.
View, J., 319 Florida St.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kincklelane Ave.

CUDAHY, WIS.

Flecher, Wm., Puckert Avenue.

SOUTH MILWAUKEE, WIS.

C. J. Alberts,
Hofer, M. J.,
Hankowah, C.,
Steilberg, August.

SHERBOYGAN, WIS.

Bahler, Fred, 724 South 14th St.

MANITOWOC, WIS.

Kaufmann, John, 1204 Washington Ave.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Block, S., 117 3rd St.
Block, Ben, 503 Main St.
Zoele, Geo., 101 Main St.

PEWAUKEE, WIS.

Clark, Sherman.

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streets.

Moll & Thane, E. Water and Mich-
igan streets.

Keisel Restaurant, Mason, between
E. Water street and Broadway.

Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between
Jefferson and Jackson streets.

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